

TIPPETS.
received from Boston
TIPPETS,
be sold low.
Gilmor,
who are in the habit
to come and ask for
the whole. "The
hard," which they will
detect them.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1807.

[No. 1797.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation
and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Will be Rented, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE MOUNT-AIR-HOUSE,

Which is large and convenient—
AND ALL THE LAND ADJOINING:

Supposed to be upwards of 600 acres—
There is also a Kitchen with 4 or 5 rooms—
two of them with fire places and other out-houses.

The land is well adapted to the culture
of corn, wheat and tobacco.—It is near the
stage road, about half way between Alexandria
and Colchester.—The situation is remark-

ably healthy and the water good.

Sarah McCarty,
John W. Bronaugh.

Cedar-Grove, Dec. 4-17

Fresh Raisins.

Landing and for sale by the subscriber,
100 casks Malaga best Sun Raisins.

JOHN G. LADD.

Dec. 27

Just Received,
By the schooner *Betsey*, and
FOR SALE,

15,000 lbs. COFFEE,
50 barrels and tierces of SUGAR, and
6 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,
A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
ON the west side of Fairfax street, nearly
opposite to Rickett and Newton's. It
will accommodate a family, and a flour and
grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to
hold 4,000 hds. flour.

E. J.
September 2

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between
Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occu-
pation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated
for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25.

Wanted to Purchase,
A NEGRO SERVANT, who has been ac-
customed to wait in a family, and can be well
recommended.—Inquire of the Printer.

November 30.

Wanted to Purchase,
A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north
end of the town, to bind on the river or
early so.

Inquire of the Printer.

September 25.

A MILLER WANTED.
One who can come well recommended will
find employment by applying to the subscriber
in Alexandria.

E. JANNEY.

9th mo. 29th, 1806.

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,
The large commodious well-built three-
story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street,
occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—
apply to

James Patton.

October 20.

60 quarter-casks of the best quality Mount-
ain Wine, for sale by

John G. Ladd.

November 19.

13 hds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 bbls. do. do.
5 pines 4th proof Brandy
4 qt. casks Sherry Wine of excellent
11 do. do. Madeira do. quality.

Boxed Cotton Cards
Sacks of Linen, Flax and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herbs Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by

Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

July 26.

To Contractors.

THE president and directors of the Little
River Turnpike Company propose to let
out the paving any distance of the road, not
exceeding five miles, and the board of directors
will attend at Gadsby's tavern, on Monday
next, the fifth of January, to receive propos-
als for so upholding the same, where they wish
to see any gentleman disposed to undertake
the work.

JONAH THOMPSON, Treasurer.
January 1

Grain and Yeast may now be
had—and in a few days ALE and BEER, at
the brewhouse of

THOMAS CRUSE.

December 29. d2w

For Hire.

I HAVE to hire, four valuable NEGRO
FELLOWS, until the first of April—one
of them a capital house servant.

B. DADE.

December 30. d1w

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS;

2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE

2 half do. do. do.

6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.

Wadsworth & Butler,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

20 hds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof

10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.

8 do. New-England do.

5 pipes Holland GIN

2 do. country do.

1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine 2 of a super-

4 quarter casks do. do. Siorquy

3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.

6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to leave this coun-
try early next spring for Europe, requests all
those indebted to her to make immediate pay-
ment, as no further indulgence can be given—
and all such as have claims against her to ex-
hibit them for payment.

She proposes letting on moderate terms,

That commodious HOUSE occupied by the
late John Dunlap as a dwelling house, of which
immediate possession may be had.

ELIZA DUNLAP.

Dec. 26. d

Liverpool Salt, afloat

The Cargo of the schooner Thomas Jeff-
erson, Capt. Hall, from Boston, consisting of
500 hds. coarse Liverpool Salt,

For sale by

Lawrason and Fowle.

We have also landing from said schooner.

400 boxes mould candies

5 chests young hyson tea

4 bales Beespoon Gurahs

20 boxes chocolate

5 hogsheads N. E. rum

30 kegs fresh raisins.

IN STORE,

25 chests young hyson TEAS

15 do. imperial 5 first quality

15 bales Beespoon Gurahs

6 do. Plains

7 do. Kendall cottons

50 rolls heavy Ravens duck

2 cases hats

1000 pair coarse and fine shoes

15 hogsheads Muscovado Sugars.

10 barrels N. E. rum

4 hogheads Grenada do.

2 pipes Rebus wine

200 kegs, and 20 kids salmon

Half barrels and kids of beef

200 boxes soap

50 boxes chocolate

30 do. cod-fish.

December 27.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the patentee
next door below Mr. Alexander McKenzie,
lower end of Prince street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, e-
legance, &c. Masters of vessels and

other gentlemen going to the West Indies,

Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an

assortment, and a great allowance to those who

purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the

waistband ought to be placed the same distance

from each other, as the two center buttons on

the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining

and thereby destroying the ease designed in the

construction of the article.

July 8 RICHARD HORWELL.

ALSO,

Red, Green and Black Morocco

Leather,

By the dozen or single Skin—for sale at

HORWELL'S Patent Suspender Manufactory,

Prince street

Dr. REESE'S

CYCLOPÆDIA,

VOL. 2d. PART 1st.

Just received by ROBERT GRAY, and for

Sale, at his Book Store, in King-street.

November 4.

On Thursday the 1st day of
January, 1807,

A FRENCH SCHOOL

WILL be opened by John Frignet, at the
corner of Royal and Prince streets—
to commence at 6 o'clock and continue until 9,
every evening for three months.

The terms are—5 dollars per quarter, pay-
able monthly, and one dollar entrance.

Application may be made to

JOHN FRIGNET.

December 30. 31.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 15th
instant, on a credit of three months,
for all sums over five dollars, at the late dwel-
ling house of Mr. John Fowler, deceased, near
Pohick church, Fairfax county—all the House-
hold and Kitchen Furniture of the said de-
ceased—Also the stock of horses and cattle,
together with a double chair, and sundry plan-
tation utensils.

William Dencale, Adm'r.

January 1.

LIBBY & CARNE,

HAVE RECEIVED,
Thirty kegs of GUNPOWDER,
Which they will sell very low for cash, or
on a short credit.

Likewise, a variety of STOVES, open &
close, suitable for burning wood and coal, from
8 1/2 to 30 dollars.

Also, several hundred castings, such as O-
vens, Pots, An irons, Skillets, &c.

January 1. 600

For Sale or to Let,

A THREE STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE,
ON Prince street, next door to B. Shreve,

jun's. store. For terms apply to

J. LAWRAZON.

N. B. I will also Rent, or Lease on mod-
erate terms for evvy, a number of valuable lots
on Duke street.

January 1.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on the 26th
of January, 1807, on the premises, a
two story Brick House, well calculated for a
store and the accommodation of a family, with
kitchen, smoke house, stables, and well of
water in the yard; together with the lot of
Ground on which they stand, containing one
and a quarter acres, well situated

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 29.

The bill making an appropriation for the navy for the year 1807, had a third reading and passed.

The bill to prohibit the importation of slaves after December 31, 1807, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Varnum in the chair.

[We will here insert a short sketch of the debate on Tuesday of last week, as the debate of this day turned principally on the same question.]

Tuesday, December 29.

[The latter part of the first section of the bill inflicts the punishment of death on the importer.]

Mr. Early. The provision of suffering death was inserted, because wished by some members of the committee. For my own part, I think it nugatory, and impracticable. To try the sense of the house, I move to strike out that part, for the purpose of inserting imprisonment in its stead.

Mr. Smilie. The crime, in its own nature, deserves death. If we cannot inflict it, we ought to lament that our morals are not what they should be.

Mr. Holland. It is a high crime, but shall we create a new offence, and punish with death? Those who framed the constitution did not consider this crime worthy of death. The forfeiture was not death; but 10 dollars per head, if congress should choose to tax them.

Mr. Bidwell. The question is not, whether we have a right to inflict this punishment, not whether those who commit this crime deserve death; but whether this be the most efficient way of stopping this traffic.

For striking out 60
Against it 41

The third section having been read,

Mr. Bidwell. This section says, "the vessel, together with her cargo, tackle and apparel, shall be forfeited." The cargo must be the negroes in part or in whole. I am therefore opposed to it; to the forfeiture. These unhappy beings are forced away from their parents, their children, their husbands, their wives; put on board one of these ships; and those of them who do not commit suicide; nor fall by disease; nor by ill treatment, are brought here; and here, I beseech, that they may be free. Shall we punish the man-stealer, and become ourselves the receivers of his stolen goods? When he has risked his life, sacrificed his character and his conscience, shall we step into his shoes, take the property and put the proceeds of it in the public coffers? Shall our laws be such? I hope our statute books will never be disgraced with such a provision. I would rather no act should be passed, than thus to sanction this crime; thus give the sanction of the national legislature.

Mr. Bidwell here moved to strike out, after the words "and such ship or vessel," the following, "if brought into any port or place, the constitution and laws of which permit slavery, shall, together with her cargo, tackle, apparel and furniture," be forfeited; and to insert in their stead, and such ship or vessel "shall, together with her cargo, except persons, her tackle, apparel and furniture, be forfeited."

Mr. Early. No practical plan has been offered the committee before or now, other than the forfeiture of the slave. There will be no difficulty in stopping this traffic, so far as relates to the direct trade between this country and Africa, but to prevent the circuitous and indirect trade, this is the only plan. St. Mary's and the Mobile will become what Charleston is now. Slaves will be brought from the Spanish territories; they will come in Spanish, in Danish vessels; you cannot seize them under the Danish flag. If you do not forfeit them, you will not lessen the trade; it would be only weaving a cage of cobwebs to hold a lion.

After some further debate the committee rose.

MONDAY, December 29.

Mr. Findley spoke in favor of striking out the forfeitures.

Mr. Bidwell. There are two objects; to deprive the importer of the inducement to bring them; and so to dispose such as may be brought here as that they may not become a public nuisance. [Mr. Bidwell here reads a new section which he intended afterwards to offer, declaring that the importer could have no right in any negro; to his labor and service, &c.] If you strip

the importer of any right, you at once take away his inducement to import; his interest. It is a false principle to say he has or can have such right; nor can the United States in justice or reason have any such right.

If we leave them to the laws and regulations of the state, making no provision ourselves for them, we shall make the evil no worse than it now is; but, if after experience we find the importation is not stopped by the provisions already made, we can in a subsequent act make provision for them.

Mr. Quincey. I have no doubt but that we are equally sincere in our wishes to stop the further introduction of slaves into this country. Those who favor the forfeiture, favor it because they think it the most certain mode of stopping this trade; and those who wish their immediate freedom on their arrival here, have the same object in view, the prevention of this evil.

Forfeiture implies no title. True. Leave it to the decision of five hundred juries in New England, each would say there could be no title, no right in the importer. But let us examine this subject more attentively. In Africa prisoners of war are liable to be slaves for life; by their laws they become the property of the victorious prince—They are possessed as property; the owner has a title to them; their title he conveys to the importer; he has a title; and in those states where slavery is permitted, they are still property. Such is the practical state of things in those states. I say then forfeit; because it is in my opinion, the only practical mode of preventing their further importation. If the evil cannot be stopped in this way, take them into your own hands, do as you please with them. It does not follow because they are forfeited they must be sold. The importer is divested of any title he may have, but that does not make them slaves to you. My honorable colleague would particularly declare in this bill, that the importer has no title: if so we can have no title to them, and of course cannot sell them. Leave them to the states says my colleague; what becomes of them there? They are slaves by the laws of many of the states. This is talking about giving them freedom, and at the same time permitting, or ordaining that that they shall be slaves. I fear it will turn out with him as with another celebrated assertor and strenuous defender of human rights, I mean the renowned Don Quixote de la Mancha; who while he was descanting on the oppression of mankind, and the miserable enslaved state of the unfortunate African princess Micomitora, and promising her every relief, left her in absolute slavery; yet scouring his helmet and mounting Rosinante, sprang over the field, vaunting himself the mirror of philanthropic chivalry; the very cream of the milk of human kindness.

We can bind them out for a term of years, though free. They are subject to our laws as paupers or persons who cannot take care of themselves, till they shall become acquainted with our language, laws, customs, &c. and are able to take care of themselves.

Mr. Barker and Mr. Fisk spoke in favor of a forfeiture, that the United States should afterwards provide for them.

Mr. Macon. This subject can be considered by us only in a commercial point of view; in no other way ought we discuss it. It is one of the powers derived from the constitution.

These people are property;—they are so considered by the constitution.

If gentlemen will show us what is to be done with these people and I approve their plan, I will vote for striking out;—but I am not willing to quit this till I do see it. The gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Bidwell) would consider them as Irish or Germans that are brought to this country, if so, in the name of God why legislate at all upon the subject.

Mr. Smilie combated the opinion of the Speaker, and endeavoured to prove that congress were empowered to consider the subject in other than a commercial light. He referred to the Declaration of Independence. We hold these truths to be self evident; all men are by nature free and equal; possessed of certain unalienable rights; among which are life, liberty & the pursuit of happiness, &c.

Mr. Holland was willing the words should be struck out if nothing should be inserted in their stead, and leave such people to the care and laws of the different states; but as the design appeared to him to be their freedom, he should vote against striking out.

Mr. Southard. I shall be opposed to the amendment till I see some other practicable plan brought forward, I have little

doubt but that the infliction of the fines and forfeitures will be sufficient to stop their further importation. What inducement can there be to import, if the provisions of this bill are duly executed?

Mr. Clay opposed striking out. My colleague has produced the Declaration of Independence; what he has quoted is true in the abstract, but has no bearing on the subject. "A right to life," yet we hang men for murder and other crimes.—"To liberty," yet we imprison for debt. "To the pursuit of happiness," yet we must not infringe the rights of others in this pursuit.

I am confident the provisions of this bill will prevent their further importation.—In Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina no slaves have been introduced since the passing of their laws imposing forfeit-

ment. Mr. Chandler. If landed in the Northern states, they will be provided for and not sold; if landed in the southern states they must be sold; and I prefer their being sold by the authority of the states, not by that of the U. S.

Mr. Hastings opposed striking out.

On taking the question,
For striking out 36
Against it 63

Several amendments were made to the bill, and the committee rose and reported it.

Mr. Randolph from the committee of ways and means reported a bill supplementary to the act, entitled "an act making provision for the redemption of the whole public debt." Read twice and referred to the committee of the whole.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, December 30.

Mr. Dana presented a resolution to the following effect:

Resolved, For the encouragement and security of the seamen of the U. S. it is expedient to make provision for registering ships and vessels of the U. S. employed in voyages to foreign countries, that they shall not continue to enjoy the privileges appertaining to ships or vessels of the United States, unless some proportion of the seamen or marines be citizens of the United States.

Mr. Dana prefaced this resolution with observing that certain vessels built in the U. S. owned in the U. S. and commanded by citizens of the U. S. were denominated ships or vessels of the United States; hence the discriminating duties; if navigated by a certain proportion of citizens of the United States, and the names of the seamen registered in the ship's papers, such registration would be to such seamen the same as a protection, which they would forfeit on desertion. Referred to the committee of the whole for Monday afternoon.

The bill making appropriation for the military establishment for the year 1807, was taken up in committee of the whole, agreed to and reported to the house, when it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Dawson in the chair, on the report of the committee of claims on the petition of captain George Little. It was supported by Messrs. Dana and Quincey, and opposed by Messrs. Bidwell, Varnum, Marion and D. R. Williams, and, after a debate of about three hours agreed to.

For the report 67.
Against it 46.

And a committee appointed to bring in a bill.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, December 31.

A letter was received from the secretary of the treasury containing a statement of the direct tax, specifying the quotas assigned to each state, and the arrears of the different states.

Mr. Mumford presented the petition of the president and directors of the glass manufacture in Allegany, praying for the duties on imported window glass. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Van Rensselaer presented a petition which was also referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Clinton presented several petitions from the inhabitants of New York, praying for the fortification of that city. Referred as before.

The bill making appropriation for the military establishment for the year 1807, was read a third time and passed.

The house then took up the bill for prohibiting the further introduction of slaves.

A message from the senate: That body have agreed to the bill making appropri-

tions for the naval establishment for the year 1807.

The committee of the whole had changed the punishment of death to that of life and imprisonment.

Mr. Sloan moved that the house disagreed to this amendment of the committee of the whole, and spoke in favor of inflicting the punishment of death.

Mr. Ely was in favor of this punishment. He considered the crime of man-stealing as more heinous than that of piracy, forgery of public money, bills, or even murder, in most cases. There is nothing can have more effect in preventing the importation: for who will risk his life at sea, all the dangers of a long voyage to Africa, if he feared the loss of his head on his return. Some gentlemen think the punishment cannot be inflicted; that none will inform; that no grand jury will present, he little feared for his part but that the criminal will be detected and punishment inflicted. He considered this principle as the best feature in the bill.

Mr. Tallmadge. In tracing the penal code of almost all nations, we find that they have been derived more or less from that people who were once under a theocracy—What are the words of that law?

"He that stealeth a man and selleth him shall surely be put to death." This is a law fit for all places and all times.

Mr. Moseley. What punishment can be too severe for a crime like this? The gentlemen from the south tell us they are solicitous to put an end to this traffic; why then should they object to this punishment? They tell us that our northern citizens are engaged in this trade—it cannot be that tenderness toward such prevents their willingness to punish thus.

The people of the state I have the honor to represent, would be thankful that the punishment was death for any of their abandoned citizens, who should be engaged in this business—I believe this punishment more effectual than any provisions of the bill—and certainly most to the honor of this legislature thus to show their abhorrence of the crime, and their wish to prevent it.

Mr. Elmer thought the punishment of death immoral and impolitic. Death is only to be inflicted for murder or destruction of the body politic. It will not be carried into execution. Imprisonment, and not death, is more appropriate to the crime; and will be more effectual in deterring men from its commission.

Mr. Smilie. I consider this provision as the marrow of the bill: the only provision that will be effectual. I am astounded at the doctrine of the gentleman from New Jersey. He considers such punishment as immoral. I never before heard a suspicion that a law given by God himself, could be immoral. The stealing of these people, the encouragement given to the wars that occasion slaves, the death of vast numbers by disease, confinement, hard treatment; is not this murder direct or indirect?

If a captain of one of our vessels run away with it, or take to the amount of \$50 dollars, we punish with death—Let us picture a philosophical historian some centuries hence, examining the penal code of the U. S. at this time—what will be his opinion of such disparity in our punishments. I know this punishment can be inflicted in the middle and northern states; it certainly then can be carried into effect in the southern. Preserve this part of the section, and we shall hear little or no more of the introduction of slaves. Do it for your own safety, and for the honor of this body.

Mr. Lloyd. No man abhors this traffic more than myself; but the subject has not been argued fairly—Those who import them are not man-stealers—the importers do not kidnap them. Examine the laws and the manners of the Africans. They are vindictive and cruel in the extreme; they make slaves of their prisoners; vast numbers of them are slaves from father to son, and are treated with the greatest cruelty. It is often a mercy to them that they are taken off. The importer does not steal them. The gentleman quotes the Mosaic law—Those laws do not apply to us; they were temporal; they applied to this life; for if I recollect aright no part of the Jewish law refers to another world; and what would be the consequence of carrying into effect all parts of the Jewish law? Where the morality?

Look thro' Europe, at the gallows and gibbet every where seen, and used for comparatively small offences. Look to the Spartan laws too rigorous to be executed. If the punishment be death, the law will not be executed.

Thus the statu-

LONDON, Oct. 18th ult. General Carteret packet sa

there from Sicily on the 18th ult. General of the two Calabrias has

to the French, except Sc

still hold a garrison. Th

October 2nd great victory over t

General Stuart turn to England.

We have received acc

of the 18th stating, that

arrived there on the prece

again quitted the capital

duke of Brunswick is no

wounded in a grape sh

the enemy. The lost in

men, general Molendo

chel, Blucher, and Tau

Auerstadt. The Pruss

retreat to Magdeburg.

After the battle, th

the French army were

taken possession of Dr

Lord Morpeth, with

on the 18th at Ham

way of Weimar and H

The letters from S

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down from Magdebur

deburg.

NEW YORK,

The British packet

on the 13th of Novem

loose papers later tha

We learn verbally,

passengers, that lord

lish ambassador to the

arrived in London, t

as we have before st

on the 21st October;

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and that a report of

enos Ayres by the S

England, but did not

In company with t

pedition sailed from

LONDON, October 21.

The Carteret packet sailed from Malta on the 18th ult. General Stuart arrived there from Sicily on the 10th. Every part of the two Calabrias has been abandoned to the French, except Scylla, in which we still hold a garrison. Thus there appears to be no foundation for the report of a second great victory over the French in that quarter. General Stuart is now on his return to England.

October 29.

We have received accounts from Berlin of the 18th stating, that the queen had arrived there on the preceding evening, and again quitted the capital on the 18th. The duke of Brunswick is not killed; he was wounded by a grape shot at the beginning of battle, in reconnoitring the position of the enemy. The lost in killed and wounded is estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000 men, general Mollendorf, Kalkreuth, Ruchel, Blucher, and Tauenzien, are amongst the number. The battle was fought at Auerstadt. The Prussian army was on its retreat to Magdeburg.

After the battle, the head-quarters of the French army were transferred to Leipzig, and the advanced guard had actually taken possession of Dresden.

Lord Morpeth, with his suite, arrived on the 18th at Hamburg. He came by way of Weimar and Brunswick.

The letters from Saxony had not arrived at Hamburg, but orders were come down from Magdeburg to stop the sailing of the vessels up the river Elbe to Magdeburg.

NEW YORK, December 29.

The British packet Diana left Falmouth on the 13th of November, but brought no loose papers later than the first.

We learn verbally, from the captain and passengers, that lord Morpeth, the English ambassador to the court of Berlin, had arrived in London, that the French army, as we have before stated, entered Berlin on the 21st October; that the Russian army, said to be on the frontiers, had not formed a junction with the Prussians; and that a report of the recapture of Buenos Ayres by the Spaniards had reached England, but did not obtain credit.

In company with the packet a British expedition sailed from Falmouth, consisting of 4 ships of the line, 2 frigates, a sloop of war, 10 cutters, 23 transports, and 5000 troops, provisioned for 12 months, & commanded by commodore Stofford and gen. Crawford, destination unknown. Another secret expedition was fitting out at Ramsgate and Margate.

We shall probably receive later papers to the course of the morning.

NATCHEZ, November 18.

General Wilkinson we understand has made another requisition 500 militia, from the secretary of this territory, to descend the Mississippi to New Orleans, on what service we do not pretend to know. The secretary is said to have refused a compliance with this requisition.

The general departs this morning for N. Orleans.

FROM THE HERALD EXTRA:

Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1806—4 o'clock P.M.
This day at noon his excellency general Wilkinson arrived in town, accompanied by his aid-de camp, Walter Burling, esq. of this territory, from whom we have the following brief summary of the general's operations on the borders of the province of Texas, in opposition to the Spanish troops under the orders of governors Cordeiro and Herrera:

The American army marched on the 23d, and reached the left bank of the Sabine river on the 31st ult. The general found governor Herrera posted on the opposite bank, and encamped near him.

Three unarmed Spanish soldiers were taken by the advanced guard on that day, whom the general returned to the Spanish camp, with a desire that the trespass might not be repeated, and which was duly respected.

On the march, the general had, by letters from the Spanish chief, been twice prohibited from crossing the Anoysunda. On the 29th ult. he dispatched captain Burling with a letter to governor Cordeiro, in reply to those prohibitions, which produced some discussion between the chiefs, and on the 24th it was agreed by governor Herrera, on the part of the Spaniards, that the American troops should retire to Natchitoches, and those of Spain to Nacogdoches, on the same day, and that these should not recross the Sabine, nor those the Anoysunda, pending the pacific negotiations of the United States with Spain.

Thus the statu quo at the surrender of the province of Louisiana to the United

States has been restored, the lives of our citizens spared, and the peace of our country preserved; and thus all the noise and trouble on our western frontier has been quieted without bloodshed, by the intelligence, temper, decision and firmness of our general.

The following order was issued by the general on the morning of the 5th inst. on which day he returned to Natchitoches to make arrangements for accelerating the descent of the troops to New Orleans. He left that place four days since, and we understand proceeds for New Orleans in a few days, we are sorry to add, leaving his lady extremely ill at Major Minor's, in this vicinity.

MORNING GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-quarters, Camp left side the Sabine, Nov. 5th, 1806.

PAROLE, AMERICA.

C. SIGN, WASHINGTON.

His excellency governor Herrera, the military chief, immediately opposed to this corps, having agreed to withdraw his troops to Nacogdoches, and prohibit their re-crossing the Sabine river, pending the negotiations between the United States and Spain, the objects of this expedition are accomplished, and the camp will of course be raised to-morrow or the next day, and colonel Cushing will lead back the troops to Natchitoches.

The uniform conduct of the troops engaged in this service has been exemplary and merits the applause of their country—To major Welch and his mounted volunteers, the general offers his thanks for their vigilance and perseverance. The order, patience, and promptitude of Farrar's dragoons would do honor to a veteran corps, and the general gives them individually a place in his affections, convinced that should the occasion ever present, their sabres will reap a harvest of Laurels—To the regular troops, his friends, his associates, his companions in hardships, sufferings and perils, it is sufficient for him to say, that he knows they are ever ready to meet danger, and to dare death in the cause of honor and their country, and that as disinterested patriots, they will yield the palm to no citizen of United America.

W. BURLING.

Aid-de-Camp,

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3.

From Washington, Jan. 2.

Mr. Dana offered a resolution to the purport following:

Resolved. That a committee be appointed to enquire whether prosecutions at common law can be sustained in the courts of the U. States, for libellous publications, or defamatory words, touching persons holding offices or places of trust under the government of the U. States, and whether it would not be proper, if such prosecutions can be sustained, to allow the party prosecuted to give the truth in evidence; and that they report by bill or otherwise. Carried 57 to 41.

Extract of a letter from the consul of the United States at Trieste, dated 10th September, 1806.

The order prohibiting English and Russian vessels to enter this port, as well as the other ports of his Austrian majesty, is not recalled, but the English and Russians have not taken any hostile steps in consequence; and this port continues to be respected by the belligerent powers.

Many of our citizens conceiving it to be in a state of blockade, have changed the destination of their vessels: it may therefore be proper to inform you that this has never been the case, and from present appearances there is no probability of its becoming so.

Twelve houses, including St. John's Episcopal Church, was destroyed by fire, at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, the 24th ult.

There were seventeen witnesses examined before the grand jury in the case of the United States against colonel Burr, mostly Mr. Burr's intimate friends. It appeared clearly on the examination that the rumor circulated throughout the U. S. that col. Burr's object was to divide the union, and to separate the eastern from the western states, is totally false and groundless.

The whole proceedings will be published in a few days, containing the testimony of all the witnesses, among whom are Street and Wood, editors of the Western World; which will, we are authorised to say, give entire satisfaction to the public as to col. Burr, and acquit him of all suspicion and improper views.

Palladium Office.

Frankfort (K.) Dec. 1806.

The Wanderer of Switzerland.

"A Wanderer of Switzerland and his family, consisting of his wife, his daughter, and her young children, emigrating from their country in consequence of its subjugation by the French, in 1798, arrive at the cottage of a shepherd beyond the frontiers, where they are hospitably entertained." They are thus accosted by the Shepherd:—

SHEPHERD.

"Wanderer! whither dost thou roam?
Weary Wanderer, old and grey!
Wherefore hast thou left thy home,
In the sunset of the day?"

WANDERER.

"In the sunset of my day,
Stranger! I have lost my home;
Weary, wandering, old and grey,
Therefore, therefore, do I roam."

Fainter in their weak embrace;

These her infants—O their Sire,
Worthy of the race of TELL,
In the battle's fiercest fire,
—In his country's battle—fell!"

SHEPHERD.

"Switzerland then gave thee birth."
WANDERER.

"Aye—twas Switzerland of yore!
But, degraded foot of earth!
Thou art Switzerland no more,
O'er thy mountains sunk in blood,
Are the waves of ruin huj'd;
Like the waters of the flood,
Rolling round a buried world."

"By an hundred winter's pil'd,
When the Glacier's, dark with death,
Hang o'er precipices wild,
Hang—suspended by a breath:
If a pulse but throb alarm,
Dash'd down dreadful in a trice,
For a pulse will break the charm—

Headlong rolls the rock of ice:
Struck with horror stiff and pale,
When the chaos breaks on high,
All that view it from the vale,
All that hear it coming die:
In a day and hour accurst,
O'er the writhed land of TELL,
Thus the Gallic ruin burst,
Thus the Gallic Glacier fell."

SHEPHERD.

"Hush that melancholy strain,
Wipe those unavailing tears:"

WANDERER.

"Nay,—permit me to complain:
'Tis the privilege of years:
'Tis the privilege of woe,
Thus her anguish to impart:
And the tears that freely flow
Ease the agonizing heart."

The Wanderer discloses his intent of going to America—

There in glens and caverns rude,
Silent since the world began,
Dwells the Virgin Solitude,
Unbetray'd by faithless man,
Thither would I roam;
There my children may be free;
I for them will find a home—
They shall find a grave for me.

The Wanderer addressing the Genius of his country, in a strain of delicious rapture.

"—By the glorious ghost of TELL!
By Morganthen's awful fray!
By the field where ALBERT fell
In thy last and bitter day!
Soul of Switzerland! arise;
—Hail the spell has waked the dead
From her ashes to the skies,
Switzerland exalts her head.
See the Queen of Mountains stand,
In immortal mail complete,
With the lightning in her hand,
With the Alps beneath her feet.
Hark! her voice:—"My sons awake:
Freedom dawns, behold the day:
From the bed of bondage break,
'Tis your Mother calls, —obey."
At the sound our father's graves,
On each ancient battle plain,
Utter groans, and toss like waves
When the wild blast sweeps the main.
Rise, my brethren—cast away
All the chains that bind you slaves;
Rise—your Mother's voice obey,
And appease your Father's graves.
Strike—the conflict is begun;
Freemen—soldiers—follow me;
Shout—the victory is won—
Switzerland and Liberty."

SHEPHERD.

"Warrior: Warrior: stay thine arm:
Sheathe, O sheathe thy frantic sword:"

WANDERER.

"Ah—I rave—I faint—the charm
Flies—and memory is restor'd—
Yes, to agony restor'd,
From the too transporting charm:
Sleep, forever, O my sword:
Be thou wither'd, O mine arm—
Switzerland is but a name:
—Yet I feel where'er I roam,
That my heart is still the same:
Switzerland is still my home."

J. MONTGOMERY.

The Second Assembly will be on Tuesday evening next.—A carriage will be provided as usual, and sent where directed on application to John Gadsby.

Jan. 3.

dgt.

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

A likely young Negro Wench,
Who is a good house servant—Also her child, a boy or two years old on a credit.
Also—A likely Mukatto Girl and her child for a term of years.

P. G. Marsteller.

Jan. 3.

cts.

PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock will be sold on Capt. Tucker's wharf,
One New Cable, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches—120 fathom.
1 do. 14 do. do.
1 Second hand 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 fathom.

P. G. Marsteller.

Jan. 3.

cts.

JUST RECEIVED

A AND F.C.R. SALE,
150 Sacks Liverpool stoved Salt, &
2600 Bushels do.
On very moderate terms.

Wm. Hodgson.

Jan. 3.

cts.

TO BE RENTED,

For the ensuing season,
A valuable FISHERY on Great Hunting Creek.

J. H. HOOD.

January 3.

2awft

Dissolution of Partnership.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS intending to retire from business in this place, the partnership of Douglass & Mandeville is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Joseph H. Mandeville is solely authorised to adjust and settle all the accounts of the partnership. It is earnestly requested that all persons indebted to them will settle the same with him immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

William Douglass,

Joseph H. Mandeville.

January 3.

cts

Joseph H. Mandeville

Intends to carry on the FLOUR and GROCERY BUSINESS in the same manner & on the same terms as heretofore done by D. and M. and solicits a continuance of favors from his friends.

January 3.

cts

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE,
KING-STREET,
At his Grocery & Fleur Store,
HAS ON HAND AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
Muscovado SUGAR of various qualities
Morris' Loaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hds.
Havana HONEY

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson &

TEAS,

Hyson Skin

COFFEE & CHOCOLATE

Spanish SEGARS in boxes

RAISINS in kegs and boxes

Janipica and Antigua SPIRIT, old and good

Low priced West-India RUM

New-England do.

French and Peach BRANDY

Holland GIN

Rye WHISKEY

Stoughton's BITTERS in bottles

Manufactured TOBACCO

Mould and dip'd CANDLES

Coarse and fine Liverpool SALT in sacks

by the bushel

American GUNPOWDER

Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Snuff in bottles

Leading Lines and Bed Cords, Black Pepper

per, &c.

20 lbs. whole

